

Sept. 1914 - March 1915

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To the Graduating Classes of the Year 1914:

Many impressions are now crowding in upon you as you approach the close of the university or college career. To most it will have seemed to go all too quickly, for it is the constant experience of those who have had the privilege of such a ~~education~~<sup>course</sup> that the years spent at the university have been among the happiest of their lives. You have become acquainted with professors and others whose influence upon you you will probably appreciate more and more, and it will be a pleasure in days to come to talk over class-room experiences with old fellow students. You have formed strong intimacies with students, and they will continue to be among your best friends, and during the four years or longer of residence you have been influenced by your environment, for good, I hope, as the blade is tempered for service by that in which it has been dipped. Many of you have got your citizenship in this academic commonwealth at the cost of much work and much sacrifice, and you will not feel lightly toward that for which you have greatly striven and will I hope use your acquisition for good purpose. Those who have found the path easier and have been helped along the course by the support of friends will in their turn endeavour to repay their debt by coming to the help of others. The remaining months will soon run by, and at Convocation you will be sent forth upon the ocean of the world in which commerce passes to and fro. I hope that your circumstances are being so ordered that you may start free from encumbrance and well equipped for a successful career.

President.

University of Toronto.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

September 21st, 1914

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Catut held on September 1stn. Will you please bring it to the attention of your Council at the earliest opportunity?

Yours sincerely,

President.

## ADJOURNED MEETING OF COUNCIL.

Feb. 6-1915.

Present--Profs. Stewart, Wright, McConnell, Bain, Young, Ardagh, McGowan, Cockburn, Rosebrugh, Price and Laing.

In the absence of the Dean Prof. Stewart occupied the chair.

A letter signed by Capt. A. D. Le Pan and other officers of the C. O. T. C., and also one from Mr. Gray, the President of the Engineering Society, were presented, asking that some definite consideration be given to those who had been in attendance and wished to go into active service.

It was moved by Prof. Young, seconded by Prof. Wright that the following recommendation respecting academic treatment of students in the Faculty of Applied Science be made to the Senate of the University:

That to all students of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering who have enrolled, or who shall hereafter enrol for active service in any of the contingents of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who may be engaged in any other military duty classed as active service by the Militia Department, the following privileges be extended:

All students who have been in attendance up to February 1st, 1915, and whose records are satisfactory to the Faculty Council, shall be granted their years. To all others such corresponding consideration shall be accorded as is warranted by their records for the present and previous sessions.

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Carried.

The subject of credit to be given on examinations on account of military work was discussed.

Moved by Prof. Wright, seconded by Prof. Bain that to students who have taken military training during the present session, either with the C. O. T. C. or with any other unit, a bonus based upon the military efficiency shown, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the full value of each subject, shall be granted.

Carried.

A letter was read from J. S. Panter stating that he had left the University on Jan. 6th to join the Second Contingent and he asked that he be given credit for the year's work, and also for a refund of fees.

It was decided to let the matter rest in abeyance until a policy had been determined by the University in the treatment of such cases.

A letter was read from L. T. Higgins stating that he had entered the Army Service Corps in which a considerable portion of his time for study until after the 1st of March would be required. He asked consideration on this account.

The case was referred to the Board of Examiners, recommending that all reasonable leniency be shown.

The Council rose.

J. J. GARTSHORE, TORONTO, ACTING CHAIRMAN  
EDWARD BROWN, WINNIPEG, VICE-CHAIRMAN

J. F. FRASER, HALIFAX, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
G. H. WOOD, TORONTO, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

F. H. DEACON, TORONTO, TREASURER  
CHARLES W. BISHOP, GENERAL SECRETARY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL  
OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
OF CANADA

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

W. M. BIRKS, MONTREAL, CHAIRMAN  
E. H. CLARKE, SECRETARY

15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

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March 3rd, 1915.

President R.A. Falconer,  
University of Toronto,  
Toronto.

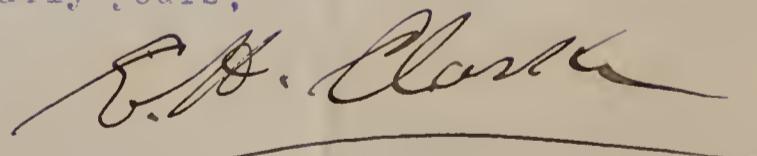
Dear President Falconer:-

Colonel Langton, Chairman of the Militia Service Department of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Copeland think that our best arrangement is that their Department will look after the arrangements for the Association Work in the camp and leave to the Student Department the management of it. This certainly seems best.

Our Student Committees in all of our Universities will hold themselves ready to co-operate in this opportunity for service. I will keep in touch with all of the Universities from the student side to learn how many will be at the camp.

Colonel Langton has suggested that it would aid him a great deal if you would occasionally drop him a note, letting him know how the arrangements are progressing. I enclose his card.

Cordially yours,



FHC-PGS.

Encl.

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December 21st, 1914

To the Editor of "The Morning Chronicle".

Dear Sir:

I am glad of the opportunity you offer me to wish my old friends in Nova Scotia a good New Year. When the year 1914 opened there were few clouds on the horizon. The atmosphere indeed was not clear, for there had been over construction and unhealthy speculation in land values, and we expected as a result a period of dullness in which there would be a measure of unemployment. But in addition to this depression there has broken upon us a terrible storm, which will be much more than a summer downpour soon to pass away, leaving a clear sky. It will spread desolation in many countries of Europe, probably cause the bankruptcy of some nations, and strew far and wide cripples and helpless men. We Britons are confident that there can be only one issue however long the result may be deferred, and though the resources of the Empire will be drawn upon deeply, we can stand the strain. Already Canada has taken some share in this struggle and we shall need to take even more. Whatever that share may be we shall willingly do our part. This duty is thrust upon us because we belong to the Empire, and as members of the Empire we much help to carry its burdens; but in an especial degree it has become our duty to hesitate at no sacrifices required to secure victory, because it is no secondary interest of Empire that is in the balance, but the very principles on which the Empire and Canada itself are founded are being tested and weighed. As in no previous struggle in which the Empire has

been engaged since we reached our status as a self-governing Dominion, this war makes a call upon us to defend the rights on which our civil existence depends. This country has learned through its history the meaning of responsible parliamentary government. By reason of this political education the people of the Dominion stand alongside the motherland together with the other self-governing parts of the Empire to defend our common inheritance, because we value that inheritance as a treasure without which our life as a people would lose most of its worth. Freedom or the right to govern ourselves whether in a small state or a world-wide Empire is the priceless treasure that has been won for us. But the other side of the coin is duty, and as freedom our pleasure is to do our duty. We must give of our best in order that we may emerge from this maelstrom with a nobler freedom and a higher sense of duty, having helped also to save the rights of smaller nations and having restored to the world the conception of International law, which has disappeared in all this welter.

When victory comes many new problems will face us in a world that has to be reconstructed, and Canada will have a larger share than she has ever yet been given in the solution of tasks of world-wide scope. After giving of our best life and treasure we shall be expected to have a responsible part in the new order. At home also there will be a change. This winter our life is different from what it has been. Undoubtedly we should have been faced with financial problems even had there been no war, but war with its heavy hand is wiping the slate clean, wiring out in blood

many things that we thought had been recorded for good. Values have been erased, and men will have to write on the clean slate new things besides land values and the costs of construction.

However, even when the slate is rubbed clean we cannot afford to forget the old truths that have been written upon it aforetime, truths as to the meaning of liberty, duty, responsibility, democracy. Many of these must be written in again lest we forget them. In fact at times we do seem to have forgotten them and we must remind ourselves of them again. In England people are saying that horrible though this war is, it has served already to purify the waters of their life which had been growing turbid. The commotion without has made peace within. The water has become clearer; the settling have sunk down, no one wishes to stir them up.

For Canada also good will come out of the present evil. One great hope for blessing will be that the people will realise the value of the liberty and democracy for which they are willing to die; and that having fought for self-government they will live for good government. This must be put as the highest of our social blessings. If we come to see this two results will follow:

1. It will be regarded as the highest honour to serve the state. Not the accumulation of wealth but the spending of one's energy for the public good will win the approbation of the right minded. If democracy is worth dying for it is worth saving and ennobling with the best that men have. A lawyer will consider a judgeship a higher honour than an enormous fortune. A man of gifts for organisation and business will prefer to put them at the service of the state rather than use them solely for his own individual

purposes. We look to Britain for our ideals. No other country provides us with a better example of devotion to public service on the part of those most competent to direct the affairs of the nation.

2. But if the individual citizen must learn to give of his best to the public, the public <sup>on their part</sup> must learn to give proper rewards to those who serve it. The sacrifice must not be all on one side. The democracy will never be well served until it gets rid of its jealousy of eminent ability, and learns that the desire to reduce all to the same dead level of rewards inevitably brings, as does all selfish envy, both dissatisfaction and disappointment. While public servants will not serve merely to get high salaries, they should be paid well enough to allow them to serve the public honestly and to the utmost of their capacity.

If Democracy cannot command the service of the best this struggle was not worth being fought, for unregulated freedom is no better than benevolent paternalism such as official Prussia gives her people. The reason why we rejoice in democratic freedom is because we believe that duty accompanies it and that there is a real progress towards a higher realisation by the individual of what he owes to the state and towards a fuller recognition by the State of service well performed.

Dear Mr. President:

I beg leave to recommend the following appointments to the Faculty of Education:

1. Mr. D. E. Hamilton, B.A., assistant instructor in The University Schools, salary \$1300, vice J. W. Cohoon, M.A., who does not ask for a reappointment.

Mr. Hamilton is an honor graduate in Classics of the University of Toronto, and is now completing his course in the Faculty of Education. He has had experience as a teacher.

(Mr. Cohoon's salary for 1912-13 would be \$1600.)

2. Mr. S. W. Perry, B.A., Collegiate Institute, London, lecturer in Art and Commercial Work in the Faculty of Education and assistant instructor in The University Schools, salary \$1800, vice G. D. Robertson, resigned.

(Mr. Robertson's salary would have been \$1800 in 1912-13).

Mr. Perry is an honor graduate of Toronto (Victoria); an experienced teacher and High School principal. It is practically impossible to find a (man) specialist in Art. Mr. Perry consents to an appointment as assistant instructor on the understanding that he shall receive an appointment as head instructor, the position held by Mr. Robertson, when he obtains his specialist certificate. It is understood that the "assistant's" salary schedule ends at \$2000, while the "head's" ends at \$2500.

3. For the post vacated by Mr. H. V. Pickering, who does not ask for a reappointment, no recommendation is yet offered.

Men teachers of French and German are extremely scarce.

Mr. Pickering will remain under conditions which have been explained to you (Present salary \$1200; salary by schedule 1912-13, \$1300; acceptable salary \$1600). Probably an inquiry in England or Scotland might be advisable.

For the two posts recently created by the Board, I beg  
leave to submit the following recommendations:

Mr. G. A. Cline, M.A., St.Catharines, and Mr . W.L.C.Richardson,  
Peterboro', to be assistant instructors in The University Schools.  
Both are experienced teachers, the former in the University and  
the St.Catharines Collegiate Institute, the latter in Public and  
Continuation Schools. Initial salaries in each case \$1500.

## COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS.

- (1) Scholar and Prizeman each session of the entire course in Magee College, except first.
- (2) Theological Examinations, Honours.
- (3) Graduation in Philosophy, Honours.
- (4) Prizes (first place) Oriental Literature, Theology and reading of Scripture.

## DEGREES.

- (1) Graduate in Arts (first place) Magee College, Derry.
- (2) Graduate in Divinity (B.D.) Central University, Ind.
- (3) Graduate in Philosophy (Ph.D. Honours).  
(See details in printed sheet annexed).

## EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING.

- (1) Principal of Elementary School under Board of Education (about 4 years).
- (2) Tutor Ladies High School, Armagh, in English, History, and Latin (about 2 years.)
- (3) Tutor to extern students of Royal University, for (1st and 2nd Arts and B.A. Examinations), about 15 years.

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL WORK

- (1) Organized two new Elementary Schools, also two continuation schools under Board of Education.
- (2) Organised and presided at Lectures and Tutorial Classes under the Department of Technical Education. Subjects: Agricultural Science, Domestic Science and Hygiene, Veterinary Science, Woodwork and Fruit Culture.
- (3) Wide experience as Lecturer to different societies in England, Wales and Scotland upon economic, social and political subjects.

September 1912, placed evidence before Agricultural Credit Committee, Ireland.

March 1913, placed evidence before Committee of Inquiry, National Education, Ireland.

## Undergraduate Course.

MAGEE COLLEGE (LONDONDERRY) *and* ROYAL UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

2ND SESSION IN ARTS.—Honour Examination papers in advanced English, Latin, Greek, Logic—2nd place; Scholarship, £10.

GRADUATION IN ARTS, 1ST HALF.—Honour Examination papers in Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, Experimental Physics—2nd place; Scholarship, £10.

GRADUATION IN ARTS, FINAL.—Honour Examination papers in Mental Science and Natural Philosophy—Ist place; Scholarship, £20.

2ND SESSION IN DIVINITY.—Honour Examination Papers. Church History, Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Hebrew—2nd place; Scholarship, £10.

3RD SESSION IN DIVINITY.—Honour Examination papers in advanced Church History, Theology, Biblical Criticism and Hebrew. 2nd place; Scholarship, £10.

FIRST THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION in New Testament Greek, Hebrew, Christian Ethics, Church History—Honours.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism, Catechetics, Holy Scripture—Honours. Theology—First place; Prize. Sacred Rhetoric—First place; Prize. Oriental Literature—2nd place; Prize.

## Post-Graduate Course.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, U.S.A.

Examination in Hebrew Language and Literature, Greek Language and Literature, Church History, Systematic Theology, Pastoral Theology, Moral Philosophy, Catechetics, Scripture, History.

THESIS entitled—"Education in Ireland, Sectarian versus Unsectarian". The degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) conferred A.D. 1905.

DEGREE IN PHILOSOPHY. Course prescribed—Three Theses.

I. MAJOR (*Mental* SCIENCE)—The soul (mind) scientifically considered. Discuss in a general way the phenomena of mind—(a) development from infancy; (b) to what extent is the soul dependent upon matter in its highest activities? (c) powers of the soul, how best expressed or defined; (d) processes by which knowledge is acquired; (e) limits of human knowledge; (f) imagination—(1) intellectual; (2) æsthetic, explain purpose and value; (g) dual properties—8,000 words.

II. MINOR (MORAL SCIENCE)—Moral obligations as effected by Christian ethics. A study of civic and social duties as governed by the law of morals established by our Saviour—(a) duty to neighbours; (b) to the State; (c) the Christian ideal, how it may be realised—5,000 words.

III. C- and a Criticism—14,000 words.

Text-books indicated:—

A System of Ethics, by F. Paulsen.

Philosophy of Conduct, by G. T. Ladd.

Vutke, Christian Ethics, 2 vols.

The Law of Love, and Love as Law, by Hopkins.

Outlines of Moral Science, by A. Alexander.

The New Psychology, by E. W. Scripture.

Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory, by

G. T. Ladd.

The Sub-Conscious Self, by Waldstein.

The Human Intellect, by N. Porter.

Elements of Intellectual Science, by N. Porter.

An Outline Study of Man, by M. Hopkins.

German Psychology of to-day, the Empirical School, by T. Ribot.

Justice, by Herbert Spencer.

Principles of Ethics, 2 vols., by H. Spencer.

Principles of Psychology, by Herbert Spencer.

The Human Mind, 2 vols., by J. Sully.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) conferred A.D. 1906 (*Honours*).

List of Articles published in "Homiletic Review;" "Nineteenth Century and After," and leading Scotch and Irish Magazines and Newspapers.

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1. "Education in Ireland - Sectarian v. Unsectarian."
2. "The Ethics of Church Union."
3. "University Education in Ireland."
4. "Moral Obligations."
5. "Pagan, Romish and Protestant Ethics."
6. "The Perils of Secularism."
7. "Secular v. Sectarian Government."
8. "The Majority Argument: a critical examination."
9. "Irish Education, Revolution before Reform."
10. "University Education; A Plea for the Poor Student."
11. "The British Constitution; Our Defence."
12. "Provincial v. Imperial Legislation."

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION.

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1. The Ethical Significance of Struggle.
2. The Ethical Basis on Modern Socialism.
3. Evolutionary Ethics: A Criticism.
4. The Philosophy of History.
5. "Sweated Labour."
6. "Compulsory Land Purchase."
7. Irish Primary Education. its failure and method of Reform.
8. "Committee of Inquiry", Board of National Education.
9. The I.A.O.S. Its Work and Aims.
10. Temperance Reform.

Etc., etc.

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1908. Appointed to the "Homiletic Review's" staff of "special contributors;" department - Christian Ethics.

1912. Appointed Leader Writer to the "Irish Daily Telegraph," and the "Evening Telegraph;" department - social, economic and educational topics.

